



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK,

June 17th, 1925.

To The Warwickshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Sixth Annual Report on the Health of the Administrative County of Warwick for the year ending December 31st, 1924.
2. The Report will follow the same lines as that of last year, the customary summary of Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health being omitted, while those health activities only will be dealt with for which the County Council is primarily responsible.

AREA.

3. The area of the County in acres, taken from figures in previous Reports of the District Medical Officers is as follows :—In the Urban Districts 48,340, and in the Rural Districts 502,411, giving a total for the County of 550,751.

POPULATION.

4. The Registrar General has estimated the population for the middle of 1924 at 358,300, an increase of 6,500 on the previous year.

BIRTHS.

5. There were 6,722 births registered as compared with 6,950 in the previous year ; 2,686 were in the Urban Districts, and 4,036 in the Rural Districts. These figures show a still further reduction in the birth rate, 18.76, as compared with 19.75 in 1923, and 21.16 in 1922. This is the lowest rate recorded except during the war years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and is slightly lower than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which was 18.8 per 1,000 of the population.
6. In the Urban Districts the Borough of Nuneaton shows the highest rate with 21.66, followed closely by Bulkington with 21.37. In the Rural Districts, Coventry is again highest with 31.06, the next highest being Nuneaton with 29.71, and Foleshill with 23.52.
7. Of the 6,722 births, 214 or 3.1 per cent were illegitimate, as compared with 3.4 per cent. in 1923, 3.1 in 1922, 3.7 in 1921, and 4.3 in 1920.

8. *Notification of Births.*—Of the 6,722 births registered, 6,211, or 92 per cent., were notified under the Notification of Births Act. In the Urban Districts the Act has been particularly well administered except in Bulkington, where 30 per cent. of the births were unnotified, and Sutton Coldfield, where 14 per cent. were unnotified. In the Rural Districts, however, a much larger proportion of births remained unnotified, 516 or 13 per cent., the chief delinquents being Farnborough and Monks Kirby, where 60 and 61 per cent. respectively were recorded as not being notified. Results were also unsatisfactory in the Brailes, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Rural Districts, where the percentage of unnotified births was respectively 24, 22 and 21.
9. It must be borne in mind that births not notified cannot be followed up promptly by the County Health Visiting Staff, that being the principal object of the Notification of Births Act. It is hoped, therefore, that closer attention still may be given to the administration of this Act, especially by those District Councils referred to above, who, together with the remaining District Councils, both Urban and Rural, are responsible under present arrangements for the observance of the Act in their respective areas.

DEATHS.

10. During the year 3,935 deaths were registered in the County, as against 3,620 in the previous year; 1,697 occurred in the Urban Districts and 2,238 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate for the whole of the County was 10.98, which compares very favourably with that for the whole of England and Wales, which was 12.2 per 1000 of population.
11. In the Urban Districts the lowest rate was recorded jointly between Sutton Coldfield and Rugby with 9.75, followed closely by the Borough of Nuneaton with 9.77, and in the Rural Districts by Nuneaton with 9.06, Farnborough 9.30, and Foleshill 9.77.
12. *Infant Mortality.*—406 deaths occurred in children under one year as against 429 in the previous year, giving an Infant Mortality of 60 per 1,000 Births, the same rate as recorded in 1922 and 1923. This figure compares very favourably with that recorded in 1924 for the whole of England and Wales, which was 75 per 1,000 births.
13. In the Urban Districts the lowest figure is recorded in the Borough of Stratford-on-Avon with 44 per 1,000 births, followed closely by the Borough of Warwick with 48 per 1,000 births. In the Rural Districts the lowest figures recorded were in Solihull with 28 and Warwick Rural with 30 per 1,000 births.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS, 1924.

				Total Cases Notified.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate	
						1923.	1924.
14.	Smallpox ...	...	...	98	0	—	—
	Diphtheria ...	...	...	375	26	0.08	0.07
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	649	5	0.02	0.01
	Enteric Fever ...	...	...	45	5	0.02	0.01
	Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	22	9	1.29	1.34
						(per 1,000 Births)	(per 1,000 Births)
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	737	256	0.61	0.71
	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	85	26	0.01	0.07
	Tuberculosis :—						
	(a) Pulmonary ...	...	...	423	246	0.66	0.69
	(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	...	...	142	72	0.17	0.20

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

15. Of the seven diseases designated as Zymotic Diseases—Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Infantile Diarrhoea—106 deaths were registered, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0.30, the lowest rate ever recorded in the County. In the previous year the Zymotic rate was 0.50.

RIVER POLLUTION.

16. *RIVER TAME*.—In my report for the year 1923 I referred to indications recorded of a slight improvement in the quality of this River during its course through the County of Warwick, and it is gratifying to report a still further improvement during 1924. This is due largely to the activities of the Upper Tame Basin Joint Committee, resulting in the stimulation of potential polluting Authorities whose effluents enter the River before it reaches the Warwickshire boundary. Repeated hydrographical surveys carried out during the year have shown that the River has not been on the whole adversely affected by the effluent from the Birmingham, Tame and Rea Drainage Works, and there is every reason to expect even better results in the near future.
17. *Birmingham, Tame and Rea District Drainage Works*.—During the last three years the Filter Area at Minworth has been extended by the addition of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Bacteria Beds, extensions have been made to Sludge Digestion Tanks at Saltley and Minworth, a Bio-aeration plant of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallon capacity has been installed at Minworth, an additional storm water tank has been provided at Saltley; the Colehall Sewage Works and the Acocks Green Sewage Works have both been remodelled, the cost of the above extensions amounting to £303,000. Further development is at present in progress, comprising extensions to the Bio-aeration plant, the provision of a Balancing Sedimentation Tank at Saltley, the construction of Sludge De-watering Tanks at Minworth, and extensions to the Ashold Outfall Works, at an estimated total cost of £107,000. One is hopeful, therefore, in the near future of considerable improvement in the quality of the final effluent, which it will be remembered flows into the River Tame below Water Orton at the rate of 30 million gallons per 24 hours, as a result of the genuine desire of the Drainage Board to carry out their obligations and to produce an effluent that is non-polluting in character.
18. *Birmingham, Colehall Sewage Works*.—These works, which are now wonderfully complete in construction, have continued to yield an excellent effluent. The effect of this upon the River Cole is very noticeable, its condition having materially improved during the year under review.
19. *Tamworth Joint Sewage Works*.—Through the continued good management of these works an entirely satisfactory effluent has been maintained.
20. *RIVER ANKER*.—Although pollution of this River is still noticeable above the Borough of Nuneaton, recovery is effected in its course towards Tamworth. Throughout that stretch it receives effluents from Hinckley, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Polesworth, Bedworth via the Wem Brook and Amington.
21. *Hinckley Sewage Works*.—The reconstruction of these works, at an estimated cost of £34,000, is now in hand, the need for which arose as a result of the unsatisfactory effluent turned into the Sketchley Brook. The Works include the provision of seven Bacterial Filters capable of dealing with 590,000 gallons of sewage daily, two upward flow Humus Tanks and six Sand Streaming Filters of a total area of 1,200 square yards. Adequate provision is also being made for dealing with storm water.
22. *Nuneaton Sewage Works*.—Important alterations and additions have been in progress at these works during the year. Three new Humus Tanks have been constructed, one of the old Primary Beds has been converted into a Balancing Tank, 2 new Circular Filters each 100 feet diameter have been completed, while a further 2 Filters are in course of erection and some old Rectangular Filters have been converted into Circular Distributors, thus bringing the works well up-to-date and sufficient for present needs. In addition there has been building activity at the Pumping Station throughout the year.
23. *Atherstone Sewage Works*.—Conditions at these works have remained satisfactory during the year, the effluent having no material effect upon the quality of the River.
24. *Polesworth Sewage Works*.—These works have continued to yield a non-polluting effluent during the year, and the River in the vicinity has remained satisfactory.
25. *Bedworth Sewage Works*.—The reconstruction of these works has proceeded during the year under review, and the four new Circular Percolating Filters are now in operation. New Sludge Lagoons and Storm Water Tanks have also been provided. I am hopeful now that there will be no longer pollution of the Wem Brook from this source.

26. *RIVER AVON.*—Repeated surveys of the River Avon carried out during the year have shewn that pollution is still evident from the City of Coventry Sewage Works and Farm at Baginton. There has also been evidence of periodic pollution of the River Sherbourne, this being most marked during storms. This tributary flows through the City of Coventry and receives the storm overflow and effluent from the storm water beds of the Coventry Sewage Works at Whitley, at which point the sewage is pumped up to the works at Baginton. When free from storm water pollution this River has been shown to contain an oxygen saturation of 70 per cent, but during pollution its water has had the appearance of crude sewage. As the River Avon reaches Warwick it invariably shews considerable improvement from self-purification and from its admixture with the waters of the River Leam when this latter River is not receiving pollution from the Borough of Leamington. On several occasions there has been noticed a falling off in the oxygen content of the River in the vicinity of Barford Bridge which is a short distance below the outfall of the Warwick Sewage Farm. At Hampton Lucy conditions improve again and at this point fish life is active. The effluent from the Stratford-on-Avon Sewage Works has been found consistently good, and the River is consequently in no way affected from this source. Lower down at Bidford-on-Avon pollution has been noticeable during the year, but measures of a temporary character are being taken by the Alcester R.D.C. to prevent any serious pollution until an effective scheme of sewage disposal of the Parish can be undertaken. An intensive survey of the River Avon under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was to have been carried out in October 1924, but owing to the heavy rains it had to be postponed, and the Survey has now been fixed for the 10th of June 1925. It is proposed during the Survey to take as many as thirty-three samples from the River and its tributaries during its course through the County of Warwick, and it is hoped that useful information will thereby be obtained.
27. *Coventry Sewage Works.*—The construction of the new Activated Sludge Plant, which is designed to deal with 2 million gallons of sewage, has proceeded steadily during the year, and early in May 1925, the first unit was brought into operation. The remaining three units are nearing completion and I am told they will be linked up one by one as soon as possible. In view of the present unsatisfactory condition of the River Avon below Coventry it is of the utmost importance that this work should be completed with the greatest possible expedition, but more important is it that this new method of treatment, which is more or less, still in the experimental stage, should be carried out with meticulous care, otherwise the improvement in the state of the River which is expected may not be completely realised. When this work is finished the position will then be that, of the 5 million gallons daily flow, 2 millions can be dealt with by the Bio-aeration plant, 2 millions by the twelve existing Bacterial Filters, leaving 1 million gallons only to be treated by irrigation on land. It may however be possible in the light of experience to deal with the whole of the sewage by a judicious combination of the two methods of Bio-aeration and Bacterial Filtration in order to relieve the land entirely of treatment by irrigation, but in the meantime a portion of the sewage must inevitably be dealt with by a continuance of the irrigation method on land.
28. *Rugby Sewage Works.*—In December 1924 extensions at these works were commenced including the construction of two new Circular Percolating Filters at the Low Level Works, one Circular Percolating Filter at the High Level Works, and new Sludge Beds and Sludging Apparatus for the Settling Tanks. It is anticipated that these extensions will materially relieve the present strain on the Filter Beds and should assure a much better effluent in the future.
29. *Kineton Sewage Works.*—It is gratifying to report the addition by the Stratford Rural District Council of a third Percolating Filter at these Works. The need for this arose from the more or less constant pollution of the Brook receiving the effluent. The work is at present in hand and should be most beneficial when completed.
30. *Warwick Sewage Farm.*—The effluent from this Farm has been repeatedly unsatisfactory, and as the Borough Council have recently been approached on the matter, any action taken to improve matters will be awaited with interest.
31. *Leamington Sewage Works.*—The present method of Treatment is by irrigation over farm land, after preliminary settlement of the sewage at the Pumping Station. In my Report for the year 1923 I referred to the inadequate provision for storm water and to the liability to pollution of the River Leam from this and I understand that the remodelling of the present system is now under consideration by the Borough Council.
32. *Alcester Sewage Works.*—It is very gratifying to record progress at the Sewage Works in the addition during the past year of a Percolating Bacterial Filter capable of dealing with about a third of the sewage. The remainder is at present treated by irrigation on land which is not altogether suitable. The Alcester Rural District Council contemplate providing another Filter shortly of similar capacity, leaving only a small proportion of the sewage to be treated by irrigation.

33. Other Sewage Works in the County at Foleshill, Solihull, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, New Bilton, Snitterfield, Wootton Wawen, Kingsbury, and Hurley, all of which have Bacterial Filters, do not call for special mention at present.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

34. During the year 1924, 791 samples were analysed, including 31 from District Inspectors, and 70 panel prescriptions—of which 60, (purchased from 40 vendors), proved to be adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration for the year of 7.58. This figure is a satisfactory one in comparison with that of the previous year, when the percentage figure was 9.41.

Among the above samples were 540 of milk, of which 46 were adulterated, or a percentage of adulteration of 8.52.

Dealing with the question of Milk Adulteration, Mr. Rigby, the County Analyst, gives the following table showing the average composition of all the samples analysed during the year, and also the average for each quarter.

Period.	No.	Non-fatty Solids.	Fat.	Total Solids.
March quarter	... 145	8.75	4.02	12.77
June quarter	... 110	8.85	3.72	12.57
September quarter	... 143	8.68	3.74	12.42
December quarter	... 142	8.73	4.03	12.76
Whole year	... 540	8.75	3.88	12.63
Legal Limits	... —	8.50	3.00	—

The above Table includes all the samples of Milk, whether adulterated or not, and shows that the average composition is well above the legal limits.

35. *Milk and Cream Regulations.*—During the year 1924, 83 samples of milk, 10 samples of cream, and 4 Preserved Cream were analysed for the presence of preservative. All the milk and cream samples were found to be free from preservative, but one of the preserved creams was adulterated with Boric Acid.

The County Analyst reports on these Regulations as follows :—

1. Milk and cream not sold as preserved cream.

	(a) No. of samples analysed for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	... 83	—
Cream	... 10	—

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) I. Correct statements made	... ..	3
II. Statements incorrect	... ..	1
		—
		4
		—
(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.		
I. Above 35 per cent.	... ..	4
II. Below 35 per cent.	... ..	—
		—
Total	... ..	4
		—

3. All the samples of Preserved Cream and Cream were free from any sign of thickening substances.

4. Milks found to be satisfactory	... ..	69
“ “ unsatisfactory, i.e. contained 2 or more parts per 100,000 of dirt	... ..	14
		—
Total	... ..	83
		—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

36. During the year 3416 examinations were made of material submitted by Medical Practitioners as against 2613 in the previous year. The increase occurred principally in resect of swabs sent for suspected cases of Diphtheria. There was also an increase in the number of specimens from suspected Tuberculosis cases, chiefly Tuberculous Sputum. The actual cost of this service, carried out for the County Council by the University Laboratory, Birmingham, amounted to £873 3s. 3d. as compared with £697 10s. 1d. in 1923.

				1924.		1923.
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases	...	...	...	1938	...	1270
Swabs from Diphtheria Contacts	...	...	...	459	...	297
Blood examinations for Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	...	...	...	175	...	334
Blood films for Malaria	...	...	...	1	...	Nil.
Faeces for Typhoid	...	...	...	6	...	9
Faeces for Dysentery	...	...	...	3	...	2
Sputa for Tubercle	...	...	...	831	...	701
Special Examinations	...	...	...	3	...	Nil.
Total	...	...	...	3416	...	2613

TUBERCULOSIS.

37.

					NOTIFICATIONS.	
					Pulmonary.	Other Forms.
1920	...	...	...	...	529	114
1921	...	...	...	...	477	139
1922	...	...	...	...	403	122
1923	...	...	...	...	437	124
1924	...	...	...	...	423	142

38. The above figures shew a slight reduction in the number of Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with the previous year, but an increase in the notifications of non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

39. There is a slight increase recorded in the number of Deaths, 246 as against 232, giving a Phthisis death-rate of 0.69 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.66 in the previous year.

40. Of the 565 notified cases of Tuberculosis 398 have been visited in their homes by the County Health Visitors. To these 384 re-visits have been paid and 861 re-visits have been paid to old cases, making a total of 1,528 visits during the year.

41. An analysis of these visits appears in Table F of the Appendix.

42. Six Health Visitors continue to attend at the following Branch Dispensaries :—Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington Spa, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon, and Atherstone. During the year 373 attendances were made by Health Visitors at the above Dispensaries, and a few additional visits were paid to contacts.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

43. The Scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis in Warwickshire, continued to work smoothly throughout 1924. No additional Dispensaries were established and the most notable event of the year was the official opening of the Memorial Sanatorium on the 7th July, 1924, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G.

44. The Chief Dispensary at Coventry and the branch Dispensaries at Atherstone, Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon, and the clinic for children at Sutton Coldfield, continued to be used to a satisfactory extent. It is regrettable that more notice is not taken of the times at which these Dispensaries are open, as it not infrequently happens that patients arrive at the times fixed for the closing of the Dispensaries, and cause inconvenience to the Medical Officers and Health Visitors in charge, who may have other appointments or some distance to travel.

45. The Dispensaries are open as follows :—

Atherstone from 1-15 to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays ; Coventry from 6 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays—other days by appointment ; Leamington from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays ; Nuneaton from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays ; Rugby from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. on Mondays ; Solihull from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursdays ; Stratford-on-Avon from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays ; and the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic is usually open on the first Monday in each month, the time being arranged according to the number of cases for examination.

46. The number of new cases dealt with during 1924 was 941, an increase of 83 as compared with 858 for 1923.

47. The attendances at the seven Dispensaries, and the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic amounted to 3,482, as compared with 3,579 in 1923. Extra sessions were arranged at various Dispensaries, as required, for the examination of contacts and old cases.

48. The only change that occurred in the Medical Staff was at Bramcote Sanatorium. Dr. Cyriax found it impossible to combine the duties of Visiting Medical Superintendent with those of Assistant Tuberculosis Officer in charge of two Dispensaries. Dr. Tulloch, of Nun-eaton, was appointed Visiting Medical Officer, and Dr. Cyriax resumed his former duties in charge of three Dispensaries.

It will be remembered that in October 1923, the Joint Committee with the approval of the Ministry of Health, decided to utilize Bramcote Sanatorium as their second institution, for an experimental period of one year; in November 1924 it was decided that the experiment had been justified, and should be continued, unless circumstances arise, which render it necessary to reconsider this arrangement.

49. There were throughout the year, as at the end of 1923, a total number of 184 Sanatorium beds, provided by the Joint Committee—150 at the Memorial Sanatorium and 34 at Bramcote. In addition the Committee continued to arrange for the treatment of certain cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in General Hospitals, as in previous years.

50. The following tables give the usual information about the patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's Scheme :—

Atherstone Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	25	} 70	Pulmonary	...	18	} 70
Uninsured Males	...	16		Non-Pulmonary	...	4	
Insured Females	...	8		Not Tuberculous	...	41	
Uninsured Females	...	21		Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	7	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924.			TOTAL.	
Insured	...	0	...	2	...	}	2	
Uninsured	...	0	...	0	...		0	
Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous			Doubtful— under observation	
5		0		3			2	
Total Attendances of Patients				...	...	...	285	

Coventry Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	45	} 173	Pulmonary	...	43	} 173
Uninsured Males	...	44		Non-Pulmonary	...	3	
Insured Females	...	27		Not Tuberculous	...	122	
Uninsured Females	...	57		Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	5	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924		TOTAL	
Insured	...	0	...	0	...	0	} 4
Uninsured	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation	
82		8		73		1	
Total Attendances of County Patients				...	995		
Total Attendances of Coventry Patients				...	2,502		
					<hr/> 3,497		

Leamington Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	22	} 121	Pulmonary	...	27	} 121
Uninsured Males	...	35		Non-Pulmonary	...	4	
Insured Females	...	15		Not Tuberculous	...	80	
Uninsured Females	...	49		Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	10	
		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924			TOTAL
Insured	...	2	...	2	...	4	} 34
Uninsured	...	15	...	15	...	30	
Contacts examined			Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful—under observation
46			4		40		2
Total Attendances of Patients				...	...	...	543

Nuneaton Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	52	} 196	Pulmonary	...	39	} 196
Uninsured Males	...	47		Non-Pulmonary	...	5	
Insured Females	...	33		Not Tuberculous	...	136	
Uninsured Females	...	64		Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	16	
		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924		TOTAL	
Insured	...	1	...	0	...	1	} 24
Uninsured	...	19	...	4	...	23	
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation	
	52		2		41	9	
Total Attendances of Patients				...	...	...	697

Rugby Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	35	} 88	Pulmonary	...	22	} 88
Uninsured Males	...	14		Non-Pulmonary	...	2	
Insured Females	...	10		Not Tuberculous	...	59	
Uninsured Females	...	29		Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	5	
		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924.		TOTAL.	
Insured	...	1	...	1	...	2	} 10
Uninsured	...	7	...	1	...	8	
	Contacts examined						
	10	Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful—under observation	
		0		10		0	
Total Attendances of Patients				...	...	...	465

Solihull Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	5	} 19	Pulmonary	...	4	} 19
Uninsured Males	...	3		Non-Pulmonary	...	2	
Insured Females	...	6		Not Tuberculous	...	11	
Uninsured Females	...	5		Doubtful—under obser- vation	...	2	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924.		TOTAL.
Insured	...	2	...	1	...	3
Uninsured	...	3	...	1	...	4
						7
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
	1		0		1	0
Total Attendances of Patients						112

Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	17	} 68	Pulmonary	...	...	19
Uninsured Males	...	15		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	5
Insured Females	...	15		Not Tuberculous	...	...	39
Uninsured Females	...	21		Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	5
							68
		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-24		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924.		TOTAL.	
Insured	...	1	...	0	...	1	} 7
Uninsured	...	3	...	3	...	6	
							7
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation	
	25		4		21	0	
Total Attendance of Patients						283	

Sutton Coldfield School Clinic.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Uninsured Males	...	22	} 44	Pulmonary	...	...	0
Uninsured Females	...	22		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	4
				Not Tuberculous	...	...	35
				Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year ...	...	...	44
Put on Treatment and Observation at the Clinic during 1924						10	
	Contacts Examined.		Tuberculous.		Not-Tuberculous.	Doubtful— under observation.	
	11		0		11	0	
Total Attendances of Patients						102	

Cases Visited at their Homes.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Insured Males	...	47	} 162	Pulmonary	...	...	102
Uninsured Males	...	28		Non-Pulmonary	...	...	22
Insured Females	...	41		Not Tuberculous	...	...	38
Uninsured Females	...	46					162

On referring to my Report for 1923, it will be seen that there were 47 patients under observation at the Dispensaries at the end of the year. During 1924, it was found that two of these were tuberculous. In addition three persons, examined in previous years, and classified as "doubtful" were diagnosed as tuberculous. Particulars concerning these five patients are included in the following tables bringing the total number of patients under consideration to 946.

STAGE OF DISEASE.
(All new cases).

Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.	Non- Pulmonary.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful Cases.	TOTAL.
82	95	102	51	561	55	946

The non-tuberculous and doubtful cases (616) are omitted from the following tables, which deal with the 330 tuberculous cases.

AGE PERIODS.													
0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60	TOTAL.
5	16	24	57	54	47	31	29	20	21	11	9	6	330

CONDITION OF TEETH.				
Good, up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris.	Dentures, partial or complete.	TOTAL.
195	54	15	66	330

FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.			
Near relatives affected.	Distant relatives affected.	Negative family history.	TOTAL.
83	25	222	330

Examinations of 587 patients who were known to us for a period of at least twelve months, were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity :—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but able for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	TOTAL.
278	53	256	587
43·6%	9%	47·4%	

51. PATIENTS (INCLUDING 38 NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES) VISITED
IN THEIR HOMES.

Sanitary District.					New Cases	Old Cases	TOTAL.
Alcester Rural	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
Atherstone Rural	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
Brailes Rural	...	...	...	...	6	0	6
Bulkington Urban	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Coventry Rural	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Farnborough Rural	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Foleshill Rural	...	...	...	...	21	15	36
Kenilworth Urban	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Borough of Leamington	...	...	...	...	11	12	23
Meriden Rural	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
Borough of Nuneaton	...	...	...	...	30	36	66
Nuneaton Rural	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Monks Kirby Rural	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Rugby Rural	...	...	...	...	4	9	13
Rugby Urban	...	...	...	...	18	24	42
Solihull Rural	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Southam Rural	...	...	...	...	0	8	8
Borough of Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Stratford-on-Avon Rural	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Borough of Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	...	5	17	22
Tamworth Rural	...	...	...	...	14	12	26
Borough of Warwick	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
Warwick Rural	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
					162*	194	356

* 38 not tuberculous.

52. **SANATORIUM TREATMENT.**—Information concerning the number of admissions, and discharges, average length of stay, results of treatment, and the institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

Sanatoria :—

	Admissions.				Discharges.	
Bramcote	72	...	65*
Memorial	161	...	143†

Hospitals :—

Oswestry Orthopaedic	...	...	1	...	1
Rugby	...	...	19	...	23
St. Gerard's (Coleshill)	...	...	1	...	0
Warneford	...	...	7	...	6
Wingfield Orthopaedic (Oxford)	...	...	0	...	1

Colonies :—

Papworth (Cambridge)	...	...	0	...	1
			261		240

* Includes 11 patients transferred to the Memorial Sanatorium.

† Including 4 patients transferred to Bramcote Sanatorium.

Average duration of Treatment—all Institutions	...	...	20.69 weeks.
Average duration of Treatment—Bramcote	...	...	14.57 weeks.
Average duration of Treatment—Memorial Sanatorium	...	...	21.15 weeks.

Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—

Bramcote	...	...	...	...	21
Memorial Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	3
Rugby Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
					26

Five of these were discharged soldiers.

Clothing for necessitous Patients.—Owing to the difficulty of providing necessitous patients with warm garments on their admission to an institution, the Joint Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, provided a sum of money for this purpose. This has materially assisted the treatment by conducing to the comfort of such patients.

53. The condition of 209 patients on discharge from Sanatoria, Hospitals and Colonies was investigated by examination at the Dispensaries, or from reports from the Medical Officers of the Institutions where they were treated, and the results are as follows :—

Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Died.	TOTAL.
20	121	34	8	26	209

54. One hundred and four (104) of the 209 patients who were discharged or died may be classified as advanced or moderately advanced cases. It was found that, of these, 5 were much improved, 57 improved, 16 stationary 5 worse and 21 died in Sanatoria.

55. *Contributions from Patients.*—At their Meeting on the 21st November, 1924, the Joint Committee decided to discontinue the practice of requiring from patients undergoing Institutional Treatment, payments in accordance with their means, and to accept, from the 1st January, 1925, voluntary contributions instead.

The Treasurer informs me, that during the year the total amount received from County and City patients was £576 14s. 1d. The amount received in 1923 was £688 3s. 3d.

56. *Sputum Examination.*—One hundred and ninety-three (193) of the 279 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had tubercle bacilli in their sputum, in 21 cases the bacilli were not found, 36 patients had no sputum, and in 29 cases the sputum was not examined. Two hundred and forty of the sputum examinations were made in the laboratory at the Coventry Dispensary.

57. *Contacts.*—Routine examination of contacts was continued. In 1923, 83 per cent. of the contacts who were asked to attend the Dispensaries for examination, did so. In 1924, 69 per cent. attended. The actual number of contacts examined during 1924 was 232, being eleven less than in 1923.

58. Details as to appointments, and the results of examination are given in the following tables :—

Dispensaries.	Appointments	Attendances	Per cent.
Atherstone	13	5	38
Coventry	91	82	90
Leamington	76	46	60
Nuneaton	74	52	70
Rugby	18	10	55
Solihull	19	1	5
Stratford-on-Avon	34	25	73
Sutton Coldfield School Clinic	11	11	100
	<hr/> 336	<hr/> 232	<hr/> or 69 per cent.
Contacts Examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
232	19	199	14

59. *Dispensary Treatment.*—The number of patients who had this form of treatment in 1924 was 98. In 1923 it was 145.

59. *X-Ray Examinations.*—The number of examinations made during the year was 508, an increase of 50 over the 1923 figure. Four hundred and seventy-four (474) examinations of the chest were made, and 34 examinations of other parts. There were 473 screen examinations, and 35 photographs were taken.

Children.—Three hundred and thirty-one (331) children (up to 16 years of age) were examined at the Dispensaries, 173 boys and 158 girls. Sixteen (16) of these were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 18 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis ; of the remainder, 20 were doubtful cases, and under observation at the end of the year, while 277 children showed no definite evidence of tuberculosis. The 16 pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I, 6 ; Stage II, 3 ; Stage III, 7.

60. *Shelters.*—The number of shelters available for the County is 65. The Joint Committee own 39 of these. The number in use by Warwickshire patients, on the 31st December 1924, was 55. During the year 13 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and 12 were erected at new addresses.

61. *Dental Treatment.*—Dental Treatment was continued at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria. Particulars of the cases treated in these institutions appear in the reports of the Medical Officers to the respective House Committees. There are in addition seven dentists who do work for the Joint Committee in connection with their Dispensary Service, one in each of the following towns, Coventry, Erdington (for Sutton Coldfield), Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon and Tamworth. During 1924, six Dispensary patients were supplied with artificial dentures, at an estimated cost of £31 2s. 0d. One patient paid £0 10s. 6d. towards the cost of her treatment, which was £2 2s. 0d. The others were not in a position to contribute anything.

62. *After-Care.*—There were 14 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse was able to deal with 12 of these cases successfully :—

Clothing supplied	...	...	...	...	3
Financial Help	...	...	...	...	1
Sent to special school	...	...	...	...	1
Special Nursing Arrangements	...	...	...	...	3
Admitted to Infirmary	...	...	...	...	2
Christmas parcels—Mayor of Coventry's Fund	...	...	...	...	2
Unable to help	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 14

63. *Extra Nourishment.*—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per thousand of the population of the area. During the year the Committee granted extra nourishment to twenty-two County patients. Grants ceased to twenty-two patients during the period under consideration, and there were twenty-four patients having extra diets on the 31st December 1924. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £380 14s. 11d. was spent on extra nourishment for patients in Warwickshire and Coventry. In 1923 the amount spent was £384 8s. 7d. As a general rule, the Committee do not give grants of extra nourishment to patients, whose total family income, after deducting the rent, exceeds 10s. per head per week. Cases of extreme poverty, which can only be dealt with by outdoor relief, are referred to the Guardians.

64. Nurse Shaw (Tuberculosis Nurse) visited 87 patients (25 of whom were discharged soldiers) in their homes. The routine visiting of tuberculosis cases is carried out by the County Health Visitors, and details of their visits are given elsewhere in the County Medical Officer's Report.
65. *Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.*—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria, and during 1924 the sum of £9 19s. 7½d. was expended for this purpose. This amount does not take into account the upkeep of the ambulances at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria.
66. *Vocational Training.*—The scheme introduced by the Ministry of Pensions in 1922, for the Vocational Training of tuberculous ex-service men has now been concluded. Altogether four Warwickshire men have received training under the scheme.
67. The following information relating to the incidence of and death rate from tuberculosis and the provision made for the treatment of the disease may be of interest. The statistics are taken from the Annual Report for the year 1923 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 117,139 in 1913 to 71,004 in 1923, and the number of deaths registered from tuberculosis fell from 49,476 to 40,788. In England in March 1924, there were 446 dispensaries staffed by 340 Tuberculosis Officers. There were in the same month 444 residential institutions approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis, providing 20,115 beds. The number of persons receiving institutional treatment for this disease on the 1st March 1924, was 16,458, including 4,569 children.
68. The cost of providing institutional treatment for tuberculosis is high, and there may be some who entertain doubts as to whether the results achieved justify the expense. It is difficult to answer all such doubts, but there seems to be a consensus of authoritative medical opinion, that sanatorium treatment in carefully selected cases is the best form of treatment at present available for the disease.

J. MCG. WILLIAMS,
Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

69. Treatment at the Clinics at Leamington, Rugby, Coventry and Birmingham has been carried out as formerly with the exception of a reduction in the number of sessions at Leamington from four to two weekly. When this reduction was effected in October last it was anticipated that it would have little, if any, effect on attendances, and this has proved to be so. In addition to the above a clinic has been in operation during the year at Nuneaton, and the attendances during the first year have certainly justified the County Council in opening a Centre there. Both male and female Clinics have been attended well, but in order that still more women may be reached it has been decided to hold a treatment (irrigation) clinic for women at one of the Infant Welfare Centre Rooms with the approval of the Borough of Nuneaton.
70. During 1924 the number of new cases dealt with at the Clinics have increased from 179 to 264, and the total attendances from 3043 to 3919. Particulars of these cases are as follows :

	Warneford Hosp.	Coventry Hosp.	Gen. Hosp. B'ham.	Hosp. of Nuneaton St. Cross	V.D. Clinic	TOTALS.
Cases dealt with for first time at Clinic	34	56	31	38	105	264
Cases discharged from Clinic after completion of treatment	—	4	—	14	22	40
Persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment	22	80	—	5	9	116
Total attendances of all persons at Clinic	533	1299	648	360	1079	3919

71. *Propaganda.*—The following report of the activities of the Warwickshire Branch of the N.C.C.V.D., for the year 1924-25 has been submitted to the National Council, the title of which body has recently been changed to "The British Social Hygiene Council" :—

"In addition to the usual activities of the Branch, a successful Publicity campaign was held during the second week in December, with the help of the Cinemotor Outfit from the National Council. Public meetings were held at Nuneaton, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon, particulars of which are as follows :—

Nuneaton :—Three meetings at which were shown 'The Shadow,' 'Public Health Twins at Work,' 'The Gift of Life' and 'Whatsoever a man Soweth.' Attendance 780.

Rugby :—Three meetings with the same films shewn. Attendance 440.

Stratford-on-Avon :—One meeting with the films 'The Public Health Twins at Work' and 'The Shadow.' Attendance 50.

Warwick :—One meeting with the films 'The Gift of Life' and 'Memories.' Attendance 180.

"The Meetings for the General Public and for men only were addressed by Capt. Kohan and for women only by Mrs. Clayton, both representatives from the National Council. All the Films shewn and the addresses accompanying them were well received and thoroughly appreciated by 1,450 people who attended the meetings.

"Notices of facilities for Treatment at V.D. Clinics have been revised and issued to District Councils and Railway Stations for display in Lavatories, Public Urinals, etc."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

72. *Inspection of Midwives*.—There were 192 Midwives practising in the County during the year as against 195 in the previous year. Of this number 113 have been inspected by the County Inspectors of Midwives and 40 by the Superintendent of the County Nursing Association in respect of Midwives of affiliated associations, while 39 Midwives living outside the Administrative County but practising within it, were inspected by other County or County Borough Authorities.

73. Of the Midwives inspected 156 were trained and 36 were bona-fide, a reduction of 6 bona-fide Midwives on the previous year.

74. Four hundred and four inspections were made in respect of the keeping of bags, appliances, registers, etc., and in addition 414 visits have been paid in connection with various matters pertaining to their practice, making a total of 818 visits to Midwives during the year.

75. Of the 6,722 births, 4,169 or 62 per cent. were attended by Midwives and 932 by Maternity Nurses, leaving 1,621 or 24 per cent. attended by Doctors either alone or with the help of handywomen. This latter percentage was 29 in the previous year.

76. As a result of inspection there were found unsatisfactory, bags 5, appliances 4, and registers 4; the practice of the Midwives being described as good in 135, fair in 15 and poor in 3 instances.

77. Twenty-one Midwives resigned during the year, for the following reasons :—11 to work elsewhere, 3 to take up home duties, 2 marriage, and 5 for ill-health. One midwife died during the year. Eleven midwives were off duty for varying periods for the purpose of disinfection after having been in contact with cases likely to be a source of infection. In no case was suspension found to be necessary, and at no time was there occasion to report any midwife to the Central Midwives Board for misconduct. This speaks well for the local supervision of the independent practising midwives as carried out under the Warwickshire system each Health Visitor acting as an Inspector of Midwives and being responsible to the Superintendent of Inspectors of Midwives for all practising midwives in her district.

78. *Training of Midwives*.—The sum of £250 was again provided by the County Council to assist the training of pupil midwives undertaken by District Nursing Associations and by the County Nursing Association. Grants of £30 each were made in this connection in respect of 7 pupils during the financial year.

79. Grants in respect of Midwifery Services have also been made during the year to the County Nursing Association to the extent of £300 for assisting Affiliated District Associations undertaking Midwifery, and £85 towards the re-forming of two District Associations.

80. In view of the recent announcement that after the 1st May, 1926, the period of training is to be increased from six months to one year in the case of students other than trained nurses, and from four months to six months in the case of trained nurses, the cost of training must of necessity also be increased, thus throwing an additional burden upon Nursing Associations who undertake the training of their own pupil midwives. In Circular 559 on the Training and Supply of Midwives, the Ministry of Health have definitely stated that in future "No grants will be available from the Exchequer in aid of payments by Local Authorities towards the cost of the Training of Midwives."

81. On the other hand the Ministry have offered grants of a very limited character towards the provision of newly appointed trained Midwives "whether to fill a vacancy or to serve in an area hitherto unprovided for." Future procedure in this connection is still under consideration by the County Council.
82. If the efficiency of the County Midwifery Service is to be improved or even maintained in its present state, local expenditure either from voluntary or rate-aided sources is bound to be increased unless the Ministry amend their proposals as to grants in respect of the Training and Provision of Midwives laid down in Circular 559.
83. *Medical Help for Midwives.*—762 Notices of sending for medical help were received as against 723 in the previous year and of these only 188 were submitted as claims for payment from Medical Practitioners, amounting to £273 5s. 2d.
84. During the year, £67 5s. 6d. of the total paid to Practitioners was recovered from the patients, the money in many instances being secured with great difficulty. Fees amounting to £138 5s. 0d. were remitted and claims totalling £75 17s. 8d. were sent to the husbands of the patients, of which sum at the time of going to press, £62 5s. 6d. had been paid, leaving an unpaid balance of £13 2s. 2d. for the year.
85. *Still Births.*—Eighty-one notices of still-birth were received as against 85 in the previous year. Of these 18 occurred in or near the Borough of Nuneaton, 8 in the Bedworth and Bulkington District, 7 in the Tamworth Rural District and 12 in the Districts of the County Nursing Association.
86. *Maternal Mortality.*—Twenty-nine deaths associated with child-birth were registered during the year as compared with 20 in 1923 and 37 in 1922. It is regrettable that this figure should have again increased. Of the 29 deaths 9 were due to Puerperal Septicoemia and 20 to other accidents and diseases associated with Parturition, giving a Maternal Mortality of 4.3 per 1,000 Births as compared with 2.8 in the previous year, and an average of 3.9 since 1902, the date of the first Midwives Act.
87. *Complicated Maternity Cases.*—With a view to saving maternal lives during child-birth the County Council have made arrangements for the admission of complicated midwifery cases to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, and the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, but the facilities at Rugby were not provided until 1925. This is in addition to the provision of the County Maternity Homes at Warwick and Rugby referred to in paragraph 102 to 106 below.
88. During 1924, 27 cases were admitted to the above Hospitals, 12 to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and 15 to the Warneford Hospital. The total cost of the 27 cases was £242 11s. 0d., and of this £151 4s. 0d. was incurred at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, and £91 7s. 0d. at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry. Contributions according to scale have been recovered from patients amounting to £80 2s. 3d.
89. *Ante-Natal Clinics*—The Clinics at Warwick, Rugby and Stoke Heath have been continued as formerly, with the exception of a change in personnel at the Rugby Clinic in the early part of the present year. Dr. Katherine Scott is now responsible for the work at each of these three Clinics.

90.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1924.

Clinic.			New Cases.	Attendances.
Warwick	...	...	98	289
Rugby	...	...	38	55
Stoke Heath	...	...	8	24
Total			144	368

91. Reporting on Ante-Natal Work at the Warwick and Stoke Heath Clinics, Dr. Katherine Scott says:—

"Of the 98 new cases which attended the Warwick Ante-Natal Clinic during the year, the great majority have been normal or have suffered only from the very minor ailments of pregnancy.

" Some 6 or 7 had albuminuria in varying degrees, most of them yielding to treatment and none developing Eclampsia.

" Three cases of Gonorrhoea presented themselves but in only one was it possible to obtain pre-natal treatment. This one case also showed marked pelvic deformity and was referred to the Warneford Hospital where Caesarean Section was performed.

" A case of Cystitis (B. Coli.) was also referred to Hospital and after three weeks treatment returned home and continued attendance at the Clinic.

" The Stoke Heath Clinic remains a very small one, there having been only 8 cases throughout the year. These have all been normal, though one woman was admitted to the Warwick County Maternity Home, because of the appalling housing conditions under which she is obliged to live in Stoke Heath."

92. WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, ETC.
(TABLE D.)

During the year under review the Health Visiting Staff has remained numerically the same as in the previous year, fifteen whole-time Health Visitors under the superintendence of Miss M. S. Lowe. It is gratifying however to record that at the time of going to print an additional Health Visitor is about to be appointed. It is hoped that this new appointment may relieve to a certain extent the excessive strain that has been put on the staff during recent years both in connection with Infant Welfare and School Nursing.

93. Under most trying conditions the excellent work of the Health Visitors has been maintained, as is evidenced by reference to the detailed Tables D, E, F, G as shown in the Appendix.

94. In the Maternity and Child Welfare County, that is the Administrative County excepting the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington and Sutton Coldfield, 4,973 births were registered, and of these first visits were paid to 2,752. In addition 942 first visits were paid to children between 12 months and 5 years and with 7,212 re-visits, a total of 10,906 visits were paid during the year to infants and children under 5 years as compared with 10,088 in the previous year.

95. Of the 2,752 births visited 77 per cent. of the infants were found to be entirely breast-fed, 9 per cent. partly breast-fed and 14 per cent. entirely bottle-fed. It is regrettable to find that the old-fashioned insanitary long-tubed bottle is still offered for sale by some chemists, this type having been found in use in 13 instances. This number is small when compared with 546 of the boat-shaped type, but it is a pity that steps cannot be taken to prohibit their sale entirely.

96. The health of the babies visited is described as satisfactory in 2,517 or 91 per cent. and unsatisfactory in 235 or 8 per cent. Of the latter 21 were found to be wasting and 8 were neglected. Eight cases were reported to the N.S.P.C.C. and dealt with appropriately.

97. The number of mothers employed in factories before and after confinement was respectively 69 and 6 as against 53 and 14 in the previous year.

98. In their visits to the homes under the Notification of Births Act, 152 houses were reported by the Health Visitors to the Local Sanitary Authorities concerned with a view to the abatement of nuisance or the remedying of structural defects.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

99. During 1924, two of the thirty-one Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres were closed, Kington and Olton, but since then Centres have been started at Bidford-on-Avon and at Great Alne so that the numbers remain the same as in the previous year.

100. At the following Centres the County Health Visitors have made 944 attendances and the total attendances of Mothers and Infants have been respectively 19,453 and 23,335 as compared with 19,476 and 23,435 in the previous year. There were on the registers of these Centres 1,832 mothers and 1,133 infants under 12 months.

January to December, 1924.

Name of Centre.				Attendances of Mothers.		Attendances. of Infants.
Alcester	...	...	...	381	...	433
Atherstone	...	...	...	889	...	1100
Bedworth	...	...	...	1429	...	1530
Bilton	...	...	...	293	...	425
Binley	...	...	...	323	...	440
Bulkington	...	...	...	488	...	613
Castle Bromwich	...	...	...	365	...	486
Coleshill	...	...	...	654	...	773
Dordon	...	...	...	425	...	500
Emscote	...	...	...	303	...	311
Glascote	...	...	...	353	...	439
Hampton-in-Arden	...	...	...	274	...	301
Hartshill	...	...	...	624	...	688
Henley-in-Arden	...	...	...	207	...	389
Hillmorton	...	...	...	350	...	562
Holbrooks Lane	...	...	...	507	...	552
Kenilworth	...	...	...	997	...	1417
Keresley	...	...	...	224	...	240
Knowle	...	...	...	253	...	307
Longford	...	...	...	481	...	492
New Bilton	...	...	...	1840	...	2156
Minworth	...	...	...	448	...	622
Olton (Closed Sept., 1924)	...	...	...	310	...	534
Rugby	...	...	...	1759	...	1988
Shirley	...	...	...	462	...	607
Solihull	...	...	...	1541	...	1838
Stockton	...	...	...	214	...	276
Stoke Heath	...	...	...	802	...	1007
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	1006	...	1358
Warwick	...	...	...	1251	...	1451
				19453		23335

MATERNITY HOMES.

102. The two County Maternity Homes at Warwick and at Rugby were provided a few years ago with the object generally of improving the Midwifery Service of the County and particularly of accommodating those mothers who could not properly be confined in their own homes. That these facilities are being appreciated by mothers who are eligible for admission is evidenced by the increased number of cases treated during the year 1924, 102 as against 47 in the previous year.

103. At the Warwick Home 32 cases have been admitted and at the Rugby Home 70 cases, as compared with 21 and 26 respectively in 1923, and in addition 83 cases have been attended at Warwick on the District.

104. It is gratifying to report that both Maternity Homes working in close co-operation, have recently been recognised by the Ministry of Health as Training Institutions for Pupil Midwives, ward cases being available at each Home and District Cases at Warwick only. Each has a well qualified Tutor Sister in charge, the administrative details being capably supervised by Miss M. S. Lowe, Superintendent of Inspectors of Midwives, whose report for the year 1924 is as follows :—

105. *County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 3, The Butts, Warwick.*

“During the year ending 31st December, 1924, 131 midwifery and maternity cases were attended by County Midwives, as compared with 104 in the previous year. Thirty-two of this number were admitted to the wards. The average duration of stay of these patients was fifteen days.

“Six ante-natal cases were admitted to the Home for various causes previous to confinement. All these patients made good recovery after confinement.

“*Ante-Natal Clinic.*

“98 New patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic, the total attendance being 289. The numbers attending this Clinic are still increasing, which proves that the teaching in this branch of maternity work is having excellent results.

" Pupil Midwives.

" Three pupil midwives who applied for training in 1923, sat for their examination and were successful in obtaining the C.M.B. Certificate in February of this year. Another pupil completed her training during the year and sat for her examination in December. She also was successful. Two other pupils, who commenced their training in November and December respectively will sit for their examination in 1925.

" Infant Welfare Centre.

" The Warwick Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre held at the County Health Centre is still being carried on very satisfactorily and the numbers are increasing. A branch Centre has been opened in the poorest part of the town, and is doing very good work.

" Income.

" The receipts from all sources for the year ending 31st December 1924, amounted to £632 15s. 2d. Of this amount £291 8s. 8d. was taken in patients' fees.

" The receipts from pupil midwives have been much less than in the previous year owing to the fact that the fees were reduced in some cases, and free board and lodging was allowed in certain instances for a stated period.

" A number of necessitous patients have also been admitted to the Home, and this has also affected the income of the Home.

" In the future, if the Homes are approved by the Ministry of Health for special grant towards the training of pupil midwives, then there is reason to expect that the income from this source will be more satisfactory.

" My sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and House Committee for their generous support and interest in the work that is being done in the Home.

106. *" County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby.*

" During the year ending 31st December, 1924, 70 cases were confined in the Wards, and one ante-natal case was awaiting confinement. The average duration of stay was fifteen days.

" Twelve ante-natal cases were admitted to the wards for treatment previous to confinement. All the patients responded to treatment and recovered satisfactorily. One case was removed for operative treatment and was confined in Hospital.

" Ante-Natal Clinic.

" 38 New Patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic, the total attendance being 55.

" Infant Welfare Centre.

" The attendances of both Mothers and Babies at the Rugby Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre, held at the County Health Centre, have considerably increased, and much good work has been done during the year.

" Pupil Midwives.

" One pupil midwife was trained at the Home during the year, and was successful in obtaining her C.M.B. Certificate in December. This pupil took her district work in Warwick. Two other pupil midwives had further ward experience in Rugby, having taken the greater part of their training at the County Maternity Home, Warwick.

" Income.

" The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to £728 9s. 0d. Of this sum £434 4s. 1d. was taken in patients' fees.

" It will be seen from the details of income that the number of patients admitted to the Home has greatly increased. It is obvious that the benefits which can be received under the County Scheme for lying-in women are now becoming much better known and appreciated. The fact that Working Women's Guilds have developed a keen interest in Maternity and Child Welfare, through simple lectures being given, has, I think, helped very considerably.

" It is very encouraging to note the intelligent questions that have been asked by the women after the lectures have been given. This goes to prove that the women of to-day are very much alive to the need of reducing the maternal mortality rate, which at the present time is far too high.

" I am glad to report that the Press have continued their very generous support in helping to make known the facilities provided at The County Maternity Home.

" My sincere thanks are also due to the Chairman and House Committee for their valuable assistance during the year."

" M. S. LOWE,
" County Superintendent."

SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

107. The supply of free milk to necessitous mothers and infants has been continued as formerly in accordance with Circular 185 of the Ministry of Health.

108. One pint of dairy milk per day or its equivalent of dried milk is allowed to nursing mothers or to children under 12 months and only in exceptional cases to children over that age, each application being first carefully considered and approved by the Milk Supply Subcommittee.

109. Although the sum of £700 was provided in the estimates for this purpose during the financial year 1924-25, I am pleased to report that expenditure during that period including administrative costs has not exceeded £543 17s. 6d.

110. One hundred and sixty-nine new applications for free milk have been granted, together with 1,177 renewals, representing a supply during the year of 40,070 pints of milk or its equivalent of dried milk at a total cost of £500 17s. 6d. as against £511 18s. 6d. in the previous year.

111. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	34	31	3	34	Nil	Nil	Nil

112. Thirty-four notifications of Ophthalmia were received, as against 40 in 1923 and 59 in 1922. Of these, 19 occurred in the Urban Districts and 15 in the Rural Districts.

113. It is gratifying to find that in the Borough of Nuneaton only 9 cases were notified in 1924, as compared with 16 in the previous year.

114. While 34 cases were notified through the District Medical Officers of Health as Ophthalmia, 7 additional cases were reported by Midwives as cases of Inflammation of the eyes. Of these 41 cases it is interesting to find that (a) where a midwife only was present at the birth, there were 21 cases reported, (b) where a doctor and trained midwife attended at birth, 14 cases, (c) where a doctor and a bona-fide midwife attended at birth, 2 cases, and (d) where a doctor and handywoman attended at birth, 4 cases were reported.

115. Forty-one first visits were paid by the County Health Visitors to these cases which included inflamed eyes of any degree, and 38 re-visits were paid making a total of 79 visits during the year. The small number of re-visits required is evidence of the mild character of the infection together with the fact that only three cases required Hospital treatment.

116. All the cases recorded made a complete recovery, this excellent result being no doubt due to the prophylactic measure practised by all midwives in the County of instilling into the eyes of newly-born infants a colloidal preparation of silver. Outfits for this purpose are supplied free by the County Council in the hope of materially reducing the incidence of blindness in infancy, the result of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

117. Since this procedure was introduced in 1919 and perfected in 1920, no case of blindness either in both eyes or in one eye only has been recorded, although prior to this date scarcely a year passed without some cases of blindness occurring from Ophthalmia. This is important when it is remembered that 25 per cent. of all blindness in the country is attributed to Gonorrhoea, the principal cause of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

118. BLINDNESS IN INFANTS FROM OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.				Notifications of Ophthalmia.	Blindness in Both Eyes.	Blindness in One Eye.
1916	..	..	..	66	1	1
1917	..	..	..	60	2	—
1918	..	..	..	46	1	1
1919	..	..	..	52	1	1
1920	..	..	..	56	—	1
1921	..	..	..	36	—	—
1922	..	..	..	59	—	—
1923	..	..	..	40	—	—
1924	..	..	..	34	—	—

PUERPERAL FEVER.

119. Twenty-two notifications of Puerperal Fever were received as against 17 in the previous year. Nine deaths were registered from this disease, giving a case fatality of 41 per cent. and a Puerperal Mortality of 1.34 per 1,000 births, as against 1.29 per 1,000 births in 1923.
120. It is fortunate that this extremely fatal disease has remained entirely sporadic in character and has not been associated especially with the practice of any one midwife or medical practitioner, nor have any cases occurred in the County Maternity Homes.
121. The careful investigation of each case has been continued as formerly and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of infection to other parturient women.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

122. Since the year 1908 the County has been entirely free from Smallpox until 1924 when 98 notifications were received. This epidemic, which has fortunately been mild in character, has been centred chiefly in the Borough of Nuneaton and in the Mental Hospital at Warwick. The outbreak in the Mental Hospital was quickly controlled, after the nature of the disease was appreciated, but occasional cases are still appearing in or around the Borough of Nuneaton where the mildness of the disease renders control extremely difficult. There has fortunately been no death registered during this epidemic. With regard to Vaccination the return shewn on Table C. of the Appendix refers to the year ending 30th June, 1924, and during that period 2,396 infants were successfully vaccinated out of 6,736 births or 35.5 per cent., a slight improvement on the previous year when only 28.5 per cent of infants were successfully vaccinated. Conscientious objection certificates were issued in 3,409 instances or 50.6 per cent. as against 4,304 or 61.6 per cent. in the previous year. The return on Table C. refers to Infantile Vaccination only. It would be interesting to know how many re-vaccinations have been carried out since the introduction of Smallpox into the County during the year 1924.

SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

123. The following statement sets out in tabular form the death-rates from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, during the last ten years:—

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1915.	0.01	0.07	0.05
1916.	0.01	0.14	0.03
1917.	0.006	0.11	0.02
1918.	0.006	0.12	0.01
1919.	0.006	0.07	0.009
1920.	0.008	0.080	0.017
1921.	0.002	0.071	0.012
1922.	0.003	0.049	0.020
1923.	0.02	0.08	0.02
1924.	0.01	0.07	0.01

CONCLUSION.

124. The following Table, which it has been the custom to include in past Reports, is of the greatest interest as indicating the gradual improvement that has taken place in the health of the County during the last 30 years :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Infant Mortality.
1895.	29·04	16·85	1·42	1·18	0·06	143
1896.	28·54	14·90	1·82	0·94	0·11	136
1897.	28·70	15·23	2·00	0·99	0·09	144
1898.	28·33	16·31	1·88	0·97	0·13	151
1899.	27·98	15·93	1·94	1·03	0·25	142
1900.	27·00	16·72	1·76	0·99	0·22	142
1901.	27·84	14·48	1·40	0·81	0·13	133
1902.	27·07	13·45	1·08	0·66	0·09	116
1903.	26·34	13·69	1·15	0·91	0·04	125
1904.	26·96	14·18	1·48	0·80	0·07	133
1905.	25·58	12·87	0·90	0·72	0·04	109
1906.	25·70	13·50	1·49	0·80	0·07	124
1907.	25·08	12·48	0·84	0·78	0·07	99
1908.	25·70	12·80	0·87	0·83	0·02	100
1909.	24·40	13·03	0·89	0·77	0·03	97
1910.	23·70	11·60	0·75	0·80	0·03	89
1911.	22·80	12·60	1·70	0·77	0·03	115
1912.	23·10	12·00	0·80	0·59	0·02	79
1913.	24·17	12·12	0·87	0·58	0·02	88
1914.	23·07	11·9	0·81	0·66	0·02	87
1915.	22·45	13·45	0·94	0·83	0·01	86
1916.	21·01	13·29	0·68	0·81	0·01	80
1917.	18·51	13·33	0·71	0·83	0·006	79
1918.	18·47	15·92	0·55	0·93	0·006	80
1919.	18·04	11·90	0·39	0·86	0·006	77
1920.	25·18	10·62	0·41	0·65	0·008	65
1921.	22·27	10·73	0·46	0·64	0·002	65
1922.	21·16	11·04	0·33	0·68	0·003	60
1923.	19·75	10·29	0·50	0·66	0·02	60
1924.	18·76	10·98	0·30	0·69	0·01	60

125. I have already referred to the Zymotic Death-Rate as the lowest ever recorded. Ten years ago this rate was three times the present figure and 20 years ago it was nearly five times as great.

126. The general Death-Rate 10·98 per 1,000 although slightly higher than in 1923 compares very favourably with that for the Country as a whole, 12·2 per 1,000 of population.

127. The Death-Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 0·69 per 1,000 population, has remained fairly constant during the last five years, although in 1924 the figure was slightly higher than in the previous year when 0·66 was recorded.

128. One of the most gratifying features of the County Statistics for 1924 is the continued low Infant Mortality, 60 per 1,000 Births, for the third year in succession, in spite of the increase in the rate for the whole of England and Wales from 69 in 1923 to 75 in 1924.

129. This is due in a great measure to the zeal displayed by the voluntary Committees of Infant Welfare Centres in continuing to maintain these Centres throughout the County, to the excellent work of the County Health Visiting Staff especially through their visits to the homes of the babies, and to the deeper interest now taken in Child Welfare by Practising Midwives both trained and bona-fide. It must not be forgotten, however, that climatic influences have also contributed in part during the last few years to the attainment of an Infant Mortality-rate which, twenty years ago, was more than double the present figure, but I feel sure that mothers are much better equipped now as to the means of combating a hot and dry summer than they were in 1911 when the Infant Mortality in the County reached the high figure of 115 per 1,000 births.

130. I have to thank my Staff, both medical and clerical for the help they have so willingly given me during the year, the District Medical Officers of Health for their co-operation in the Health Administration of the County, and the Health Visiting Staff under the superintendence of Miss Lowe for the interest they have individually taken in the work of this important branch of the service. I also wish to express my gratitude to the County Public Health Committee for the consideration and support so kindly extended to me during this, my sixth year of office.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

DEATHS during the year 1924, in the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages and shewing also the Area, Population, and Births therein during the Year, together with Birth, Death and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

POPULATION AT ALL AGES.	DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																				RATES PER THOUSAND .										
	Registered Births.								Deaths at Subjoined Ages.												Mortality from Subjoined Causes.																				
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Menigeococcal Meningitis.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Hemor- rhage, etc.	Heart Disease.	Arterio-sclerosis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Respiratory diseases.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.		Dysentery, etc. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis and Typhitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and parturition.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, and premature birth.	Suicide.	Other Deaths from Violence.	Other defined Diseases.
155,862	2,686	1,697	154	30	42	49	65	201	405	751	2	1	4	14	7	44	15	1	110	28	198	6	24	126	227	76	107	106	20	10	23	14	8	67	4	9	79	17	44	305	1
202,438	4,036	2,238	252	50	51	56	100	234	483	1,012	3	5	1	23	19	78	11	—	136	44	218	4	16	167	293	65	173	150	18	18	12	14	5	70	5	11	107	19	77	438	8
358,300	6,722	3,935	406	80	93	105	165	435	888	1,763	5	6	5	37	26	122	26	1	246	72	446	10	40	293	520	141	280	256	38	28	35	28	13	137	9	20	186	36	121	743	9

1924.

B. THE REGISTRAR GENERALS FIGURES &c., for POPULATION, BIRTHS and DEATHS in the
URBAN and RURAL DISTRICTS, and RATES based thereon.

	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Infant Mortality.		Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth.		Zymotic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Census, 1921.	Estimated middle of 1924.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
URBAN.														
Bulkington ..	2,250	2,386	51	21.37	27	11.31	5	98	2	0.83	—	—	4	1.67
Kenilworth ..	6,700	7,033	134	19.05	83	12.51	10	74	6	0.85	2	0.28	5	0.71
Leamington Spa ..	28,560	29,260	452	15.45	407	13.91	29	64	9	0.31	12	0.41	21	0.72
Nuneaton ..	42,720	44,820	971	21.66	438	9.77	52	53	27	0.60	13	0.20	38	0.85
Rugby ..	25,220	25,840	348	13.46	252	9.75	21	60	16	0.62	5	0.19	17	0.66
Stratford-on-Avon ..	8,950	9,593	158	16.47	104	10.84	7	44	4	0.42	1	0.10	4	0.41
Sutton Coldfield ..	22,840	23,570	326	13.83	230	9.75	18	55	10	0.42	8	0.34	16	0.68
Warwick ..	12,820	13,360	246	18.41	151	11.30	12	48	5	0.37	2	0.15	5	0.37
TOTAL URBAN ..	150,060	155,862	2,686	17.23	1,697	10.88	154	57	79	0.51	43	0.27	110	0.71
RURAL.														
Alcester ..	12,260	12,710	212	16.68	172	13.53	13	61	6	0.47	3	0.23	15	1.17
Atherstone ..	21,210	22,300	491	22.02	244	11.94	31	63	18	0.80	10	0.45	13	0.58
Brilles ..	5,650	5,729	99	17.28	83	14.49	5	50	2	0.35	—	—	4	0.70
Coventry ..	5,200	6,181	192	31.06	62	10.03	19	99	5	0.81	2	0.32	5	0.81
Farnborough ..	1,402	1,398	25	17.88	13	9.30	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foleshill ..	33,840	36,610	861	23.52	358	9.77	62	72	22	0.60	14	0.38	25	0.68
Meriden ..	16,970	17,950	317	17.66	202	11.25	18	56	7	0.39	3	0.17	4	0.22
Monks Kirby ..	1,509	1,527	23	15.06	18	11.78	2	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuneaton ..	3,402	3,865	115	29.71	35	9.06	9	78	7	1.81	2	0.52	1	0.26
Rugby ..	19,410	20,550	388	18.88	218	10.61	26	67	11	0.53	4	0.19	11	0.53
Solihull ..	20,840	21,530	319	14.81	225	10.45	9	28	4	0.19	5	0.23	15	0.70
Southam ..	10,000	10,030	199	19.84	146	14.56	11	55	3	0.30	5	0.49	15	1.50
Stratford-on-Avon ..	10,750	10,708	196	18.30	124	11.58	12	61	8	0.75	3	0.28	8	0.74
Tamworth ..	18,130	18,610	399	20.90	189	10.16	28	70	12	0.64	9	0.48	11	0.59
Warwick ..	12,700	12,740	200	15.70	149	11.69	6	30	2	0.16	3	0.23	9	0.71
TOTAL RURAL ..	193,273	202,438	4,036	19.94	2,238	11.06	252	62	107	0.53	63	0.31	136	0.67
COUNTY TOTALS ..	343,333	358,300	6,722	18.76	3,935	10.98	406	60	186	0.52	106	0.30	246	0.69

C. RETURN shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1924.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1924..	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postpone-ment.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscien-tious Certificates.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Bulkington	52	22	...	1	...	...	...	2	27
Kenilworth	130	65	...	7	3	...	2	9	44
Leamington Spa ...	475	216	2	20	8	12	1	2	214
Nuneaton	959	93	1	44	15	...	31	58	717
Rugby	380	76	...	16	8	4	10	17	249
Stratford-on-Avon ...	163	44	...	6	...	...	...	34	79
Sutton Coldfield ...	306	228	2	16	9	2	3	2	44
Warwick	255	113	...	6	...	3	3	1	129
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Alcester	213	83	...	9	1	1	1	3	115
Atherstone	530	168	...	26	2	5	12	27	290
Brailes	79	24	...	5	9	1	1	3	36
Coventry	190	40	...	9	...	16	3	25	97
Farnborough	18	13	...	2	1	...	...	...	2
Foleshill	908	222	...	40	1	...	11	68	566
Meriden	317	207	...	14	18	...	13	5	60
Monks Kirby	26	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	16
Nuneaton	109	51	...	6	5	...	3	8	36
Rugby	356	94	1	13	3	1	9	11	224
Solihull	320	215	...	5	2	16	...	40	42
Southam	175	54	...	5	...	...	2	...	114
Stratford-on-Avon ...	194	100	...	6	...	...	2	17	69
Tamworth	393	164	...	15	7	1	6	24	176
Warwick	188	102	1	8	...	3	2	9	63
TOTALS	6,736	2,396	7	280	92	65	115	372	3,409

No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives Practising.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives Practising.	No. Illiterate Midwives Practising.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	No. of Cases taken by Midwives.		No. off duty for disinfection after being in contact with cases likely to be a source of infection.
							Midwifery	Maternity	
198	192	156	36	12	404	818	4,169	932	11

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Sub-Districts.	No. of Midwives Inspected by other Counties.	No. of Midwives Inspected by C.N.A.	No. of Midwives Practising Inspected by W.C.C.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. of Illiterate Midwives.	No. of Cases attended.	No. of Inspections made.	No. of Visits.	BAGS.		APPLIANCES.		REGISTERS.		CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE.			PRACTICE OF MIDWIFE.				CLEANLINESS OF HOUSE.		No. of Notices for Medical Help.	No. of Notices of Still-birth.	No. of Notices of Death of Mother or Child.	No. of Puerperal Cases.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of cases of artificial feeding.	No. off Duty for Disinfection.	
										Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Kept by Midwife.	Kept by Others.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.								Bad.
I. Miss Hughes	..	3	7	14	1	..	98	12	65	7	1	7	1	8	..	8	..	..	7	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	3	..
II. Miss Stevenson	..	8	5	7	3	3	215	8	35	5	..	5	..	2	2	5	..	..	2	3	..	9	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
III. Miss Chorlton	6	11	4	1	356	19	35	5	1	6	..	5	1	5	..	..	4	2	..	66	7	..	..	1	1	1	..		
IV. Miss Pakes	15	11	5	2	1,035	55	167	15	..	15	..	12	3	15	..	..	15	..	..	159	18	..	..	..	..	2	..		
V. Miss Baker	..	25	10	34	3	1	720	18	46	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	..	..	9	1	..	125	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
VI. Miss Jeffrey	5	7	1	1	68	7	29	5	..	5	..	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Miss Butler	14	12	2	..	369	39	80	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	4	5	3	..	19	11	44	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	6	6	1	..	143	11	42	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	32	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
X. Miss Halford	4	5	1	..	51	14	30	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Miss Hodges	6	10	1	..	102	14	3	6	..	6	..	5	1	6	..	..	2	3	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Mrs. Perren	12	8	5	2	377	18	18	11	1	10	2	12	..	10	2	..	9	2	..	59	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Miss Stevenson	1	1	1	1	12	2	13	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Miss Tustin	..	3	6	12	1	..	357	12	15	6	..	6	..	6	..	5	1	..	5	1	..	37	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Miss Fletcher	4	7	2	1	65	16	7	3	1	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Miss Phipps	7	6	2	..	236	21	30	7	..	7	..	6	1	7	..	..	6	1	..	25	4	..	..	3	..	..	..
XVII. C'nty Nur'g Asso'n.	878	127	159	40	..	40	..	40	..	40	..	..	40	..	..	143	12	..	..	5	..	18	2			
Totals	..	39	40	113	156	36	5,101	401	818	148	5	149	4	149	4	141	12	143	10	..	135	15	3	762	81	20	13	45	125	11		

No. of MIDWIVES.			Cause.	Removed from Roll.	Cause.
Resigned.	Died.				
11	1	Work elsewhere			
3		Home duties			
2		Marriage			
5		Ill health			

Erington	3	Inspected by Warwickshire County Council	113
Coventry	25	" " other Counties.	39
Gloucestershire...	2	" " County Nursing Association	40
Oxfordshire	1		
Staffordshire	8		
	39		192

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1924.

DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domiciliary Treatment.	Disinfectant Provided.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.	No. of Attendances of Health Visitor at Dispensary.
I. MISS HUGHES ...	28	25	15	63	103	14	9	17	14	3	21	3	...	54
II. " STEVENSON ...	25	19	14	57	90	11	8	11	6	3	9	6	...	...
III. " CHORLTON ...	20	20	15	31	66	13	6	7	...	5	5	...	...	46
IV. " PAKES ...	80	79	62	232	373	28	...	...	25	...	18	1	...	6
V. " BAKER ...	81	51	19	79	156	29	12	10	1	...	24	15	8	...
VI. " JEFFREY ...	29	20	15	46	81	15	5	...	...	...	13	9	...	...
VII. " BUTLER ...	49	48	39	82	170	36	13	19	...	4	21	1	...	46
VIII. " HUNTER ...	9	8	7	16	32	3	5	4	1	1	3	1	...	...
IX. " WHEATLEY ...	19	14	11	28	53	12	7	3	4	...	8	5	...	49
X. " HALFORD ...	7	7	10	20	37	7	20	...	...	1	6	...	...	11
XI. " HODGES ...	26	25	13	6	44	7	17	1	4	1	16	1	...	...
XII. MRS. PERREN ...	20	4	...	25	29	2	1	3	...	1	8	16	...	45
XIII. MISS PHIPPS ...	13	8	4	28	40	5	4	3	2	...	4	4	1	...
XIV. " TUSTIN ...	27	19	38	38	78	6	15	14	8	...	18	8	...	97
XV. " FLETCHER ...	18	14	112	100	126	4	10	2	...	...	13	4	...	7
XVI. " PHIPPS ...	36	30	10	10	50	14	22	26	20	...	...	6	...	12
TOTALS ...	487	398	384	861	1528	206	154	120	85	19	187	80	9	373

Annual Report on Cases of Inflammation of Eyes visited by Inspectors of Midwives, 1924.

Total No of Cases.	No. of Cases reported by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases reported by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors as Ophthalmia.	No. of Cases in which a Doctor and Trained Midwife attended at Birth.	No. of Cases in which a Doctor and Bona-fide Midwife attended at Birth.	No. of Cases of a Doctor and Handy Woman attended at Birth.	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-visits
41	28	4	25	14	2	4	41	38

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Sub-Districts	No. of Cases in Districts	No. of Cases Reported by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Reported by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases of Ophthalmia Notified by Doctors	No. of Cases of Ophthalmia Notified by Midwives.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Trained Midwife at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Bona-fide Midwife at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Handy Woman at Birth.	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-Visits	No. of Cases of purulent dis-charge during pregnancy	No. of Cases sent to Hospital	No. of cases of Complete Recovery	No. of Cases of partial Blind-ness in both Eyes	No. of Cases of total Blindness of one Eye	No. of cases of total Blindness in both eyes.	No. of Patients seen by Midwife before Confinement	Cases found by Health Visitors when Visiting.	No. of Cases at- tended at Birth by Midwife only.	Dr. called in later.
I. Miss Hughes	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Miss Stevenson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Miss Chorlton	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	10	1	..	6
IV. Miss Pakes	10	9	1	10	..	..	1	..	10	10	3	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	12
V. Miss Baker	16	13	3	7	..	..	..	..	16	10	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Miss Jeffrey	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Miss Butler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
X. Miss Halford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Miss Hodges	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
XII. Mrs. Perren	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Miss Stevenson	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Miss Tustin	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Miss Fletcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Miss Phipps	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	41	28	4	25	..	14	2	4	41	38	9	3	41	..	..	..	25	1	21	..

